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Proceedings of Congress,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, Auguſt 10.

A PETITION of John M'Pherſon relative to ſome improvements he has made in the method of preſerving buildings, &c. from the fatal effects of lightning, was read, and laid on the table.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation to be allowed the members of Congreſs and their immediate officers, was read a third time, when on the queſtion, "Shall the bill paſs?" The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Goodhue.

Affirmative.—Meſſrs. Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Burke, Carrol, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Seney, Smith, (Maryland) Smith, (South-Carolina) Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadſworth—30.

Negative.—Meſſeurs. Ames, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Floyd, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Leonard, Livermore, Patridge, Van Ranſellaer, Sedgwick, Sylveſter, Thatcher.—16.

So it paſſed in the affirmative.

The amendments of the Senate to the treaſury bill, were taken up, and a reſolution for demanding a conference entered into.

Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Fitzſimons and Mr. Boudinot, were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the houſe.

The following meſſage from the Preſident was delivered to the houſe by the Honourable General Knox.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

"I have directed a ſtatement of the troops in the ſervice of the United States to be laid before you for your information.

"Theſe troops were raiſed by virtue of the reſolves of Congreſs of the 20th of October, 1786, and 3d of October, 1787, in order to protect the frontiers from the depredations of the hoſtile Indians, to prevent all intruſions on the public lands; and to facilitate the ſurveying and ſelling of the ſame, for the purpoſe of reducing the public debt.

"As theſe important objects continue to require the aid of the troops, it is neceſſary that the eſtabliſhment thereof ſhould, in all reſpects, be conformed, by law, to the Conſtitution of the United States.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

"New-York, Auguſt 11."

A ſtatement of the troops was handed to the Speaker with the meſſage.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Andrew Ellicott; and the report of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, were ſeverally read a ſecond time.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Mr. Ellicott, was adopted.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had conſented to a conference, and appointed Meſſrs. Jackſon, Lee and Strong, a committee for that purpoſe.

Mr. Ames, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for providing for the expences of the Indian treaties, &c. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 11.

The bill providing for the expences of negociations, and treating with the Indians, and the appointment of commiſſioners for that purpoſe, was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe.

Several petitions were read, and laid on the table.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole—(Mr. Boudinot in the chair) to take the above bill into conſideration.

The words in the bill "that commiſſioners not exceeding three," it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out. This motion was oppoſed.

Many ingenious obſervations were offered on both ſides of the queſtion—when the vote being taken, the motion for ſtriking out the words, paſſed in the affirmative by a large majority.

A motion was then made, that the committee ſhould riſe, and report the bill.

This motion was ſeconded, but after ſome debate was withdrawn.

The committee then roſe, and the chairman reported the bill, with the amendments, to which the houſe acceded, and voted that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The meſſage received from the Preſident yeſterday was read, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the union. Mr. Jackſon then brought forward his claſe in the form of a reſolution, which was referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Wadſworth, of the joint committee appointed to conſider and report when it will be convenient for Congreſs to adjourn—alſo to report what buſineſs now before Congreſs, muſt be neceſſarily attended to previous to a receſs, brought in a report to this effect:—That it will be proper and convenient for Congreſs to adjourn on the twelfth of September next; and that poſtponing other buſineſs, till the next ſeſſion, it will be neceſſary to attend to the following, previous to the adjournment, viz,

THE BILLS.

For eſtabliſhing the Treaſury, and Judicial Department.

To regulate the Coaſting Trade.

For allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

For allowing compenſations to the members, and both Houſes of Congreſs.

For providing for the expences of Negociations and Treating with the Indians.

Alſo the reports of the Committees on the Memorial of Andrew Ellicott.

And on the ſubject of amendments.

The bills to regulate the Puniſhments of Crimes.

To regulate Proceſſes in the Fœderal Courts, and Fees in the ſame.

The Salaries of the Judges.

The Salaries of the Executive Officers.

And the bill for the Safe keeping of the Acts, Records, and Great Seal of the United States.

This report being read, the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 12.

The houſe took up the bill providing for the expences attending the negociations with the Indian tribes.

In this bill it was reſolved, That dollars from the monies raiſed by impoſt ſhould be appropriated to the defrayment of theſe expences; and on motion the blank was filled up with 40,000. The yeas and nays were called on this motion, when there appeared in the

Affirmative.—Meſſrs. Baldwin, Brown, Cadwallader, Coles, Gale, Hartley, Jackſon, Lee, Matthews, Page, Smith, (S. C.) Sylveſter, Tucker, Wadſworth, Benſon, Burke, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Griffin, Huntington, Lawrence, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Scott, Stone, Trumbull, Vining, Wynkoop. 28.

Negative.—Meſſrs. Ames, Carroll, Gerry, Grout, Heiſter, Livermore, Parker, Renſellear, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sturges, Thatcher, Floyd, Boudinot, Gilman, Hathorn, Leonard, Moore, Patridge, Schureman, Seney, Smith, (Maryland) Sumpter.—23.

It was then moved, That there ſhould be an allowance of 8 dollars a day to the Commiſſioners, for their actual ſervices during the treaty.

THURSDAY, Auguſt 13.

Mr. Lee moved that the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, in order to take up the report of the ſpecial committee on the ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution. This motion was oppoſed by a number of members. It was objected, that the period propoſed for adjournment was approaching; that many ſubjects of preſent and preſſing importance were ſtill before the houſe undecided, that the government was not yet organized, particularly the judiciary had not been paſſed, and thereby the laws which had been already enacted were without a ſanction, and deſtitute of force; that the eſtabliſhment of the judicial ſyſtem as a part of the government itſelf, and to give effect to the revenue laws ought to precede all other matters of lengthy diſcuſſion. It was a ſubject which would require conſiderable time, and a very deliberate attention; it was contended that one or the other of theſe great objects muſt be ſacrificed for the preſent.—That the preſent ſeſſion would not be lengthy enough to do juſtice to both, and to tranſact ſuch other buſineſs as was of immediate moment, ſuch as the eſtabliſhment of a land-office, &c. The diſadvantage and abſurdity of poſtponing the judicial was dwelt upon in a particular manner, and ſet in its full light.

Mr. Madiſon, on the other hand, contended warmly for taking up the ſubject of amendments as of the firſt conſequence. He ſaid it had been deferred ſome time, though brought forward at an early ſtage; it ought to have been one of the firſt objects of the legiſlature, and he was convinced that if it paſſed over this ſeſſion the people would be diſappointed and alarmed. It was an indiſpenſable duty due to the people of the United States, that ſomething ſhould be done early to quiet their apprehenſions.

The queſtion on the motion of Mr. Lee being put, was carried in the affirmative.

The houſe then went into a committee.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair—

The clerk then read the amendments propoſed by the committee; the firſt of which is the following, viz. In the introductory paragraph of the Conſtitution, before the words, "we the people," add "government being intended for the benefit of the people, and the rightful eſtabliſhment thereof being derived from their authority alone."

Mr. Sherman roſe, and moved that this clauſe be ſtruck out, and that a declaration, ſimilar in ſubſtance, which he read in his place, and preceding the amendment to be made, be annexed to the Conſtitution; he grounded his motion on the propriety of making the amendments ſupplemental to the Conſtitution, and not incorporating them in the body of the inſtrument; he ſaid it was his wiſh not to alter by authority of Congreſs, the original inſtrument itſelf, which was made by authority of the people; that this houſe had no right, and that it would be a meaſure full of difficulties; there was no right, becauſe any alterations of the individual articles of the Conſtitution was a repeal of the Conſtitution; that the houſe had no poſſible power of repealing, or if they had, the authority on which the houſe acted, from that moment ceaſed: And they had no right to make a new Conſtitution, or to do any act whatſoever. The original form of the Conſtitution ought to remain inviolate, and all amendments which the Congreſs were authorized to make were only legiſlative acts, which ought to be detached from the Conſtitution, and be ſupplementary to it.

Mr. Sherman was ſupported by Mr. Stone, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Jackſon; and oppoſed by Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Page, Mr. Gerry, and ſeveral others. A long and animated debate enſued.

For the motion it was contended, that an alteration would be a deſtruction of the inſtrument; that the original Conſtitution ordained and ſigned by its framers was lodged in the archieves of Congreſs, and was the ſacred Conſtitution of the Union, that any alterations or additions, in the body of the work, would involve an abſurdity; ſince it would render the ſignature of thoſe characters falſe in fact, whoſe names were the evidence of the inſtrument; they would be made to ſubſcribe a Conſtitution they never made. It was wrong that the amendments ſhould wear the complexion of being derived originally from the people: They were from another power, and this ought to appear. It was ſaid, that the mode of inſerting amendments in the body of a law, by way of amendment, was unprecedented and inconvenient; that the univerſal uſage was, when deficiencies were to be ſupplied, or alterations or additions made, to do it by ſupplementary acts; and that, when a contrary mode had been adopted, it was always conſidered, that the amendments then incorporated, were a total repeal of the firſt act; there had been inſtances of ſeveral obſcure laws, for the convenience of the people, being condenſed into one; but in all thoſe caſes the old laws were done away, and a new one formed from them. This principle was inadmiſſible with reſpect to the Conſtitution, becauſe it was a ſacred act which could never be annulled, but by the power which gave it birth; many other arguments were ſuggeſted.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid that we had precedents for the meaſure propoſed in Conſtitutions the moſt ſacred as well as in laws: Magna Charta remained inviolate, as it came from King John. The amendments, which ſubſequent meaſures had produced, were all ſupplementary; and did not touch the form of that ſacred depoſit of Engliſh liberty. The privileges of the people had been ſecured by a ſeries of diſtinct charters. But the great charter had never been altered, though defects had been ſupplied; and additions made. The Conſtitution of England was the ſame; but that Conſtitution conſiſted of many independent parts, which had never been blended together.

Againſt the motion it was argued, that the ſimplicity of the Conſtitution would be deſtroyed by ſuch a ſupplemental act. Other additions and amendments might take place in courſe of years.

There might be amendments to the ſupplement, and the Conſtitution would become complex and obſcure, and would conſiſt of a long train of laws which might fill a volume. The people would not know where to find it. It was obſerved, that as for the difficulty ſtarted reſpecting the names of the ſubſcribers to the Conſtitution in the fœderal Convention. They were, though reſpectable in themſelves, of no conſequence to the validity of the inſtrument which derived its force from the ratifications of the ſeveral ſtates. It was ſhewn, that many of the ſtates which had ratified the Conſtitution, with the deſire of amendments, had uſed a language which indicated their idea of the nature of this buſineſs. They expreſſed, that amendments ought to be inſerted and introduced—Clearly implying, that any ſupplementary laws were improper. Many other arguments were adduced to prove that the principles of the gentlemen went to prove, that the amendments ſhould not be conſidered as parts of the Conſtitution, for if the Conſtitution was a diſtinct inſtrument, not to be altered or violated, then the amendments were not parts, and would not be conſidered as poſſeſſing equal authority. The amendments ought to be incorporated, and then the people would have one Conſtitution, otherwiſe they would

have more than one. If in the original inſtrument there were any clauſes which were inconſiſtent with the amendments, the government would be a government of oppoſite principles, both in force—Or, if the principle of the amendments ſhould be conſidered of inferior authority, as it muſt be upon the gentleman's idea of the ſacredneſs of the original, then amendments themſelves were of no conſequence, and had better not be eſtabliſhed. If the idea prevailed, that the firſt Conſtitution was of ſuperior authority to the amendments, then certainly a clauſe in the amendments, in alteration of one in the Conſtitution, would have no force at all. This was a direct mode, therefore, to defeat the ſalutary purpoſe of amendments, by derogating from their dignity and authority.

The reaſoning on both ſides was much more copious, and was very ingenious and intereſting. The queſtion at length was carried in the negative.

A doubt being ſuggeſted by a member, whether, as the Conſtitution required a recommendation of amendments, to be made by two thirds of each houſe, it was not alſo neceſſary that two thirds of the committee of the whole houſe ſhould agree in reporting amendments.

This queſtion of order being referred to the chair, was determined in the negative, viz. That a majority of the committee was ſufficient, in order to report amendments to the houſe. An appeal was then made from the opinion of the chair to the houſe, and the deciſion was confirmed.

The committe then roſe, and leave was granted to ſit again.

Then the houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 14.

The houſe went into a committee on the amendments to the Conſtitution

Mr. TRUMBULL in the chair.

The firſt amendment was again read, which was to prefix to the introductory paragraph theſe words, "Government being intended for the benefit of the people and the rightful eſtabliſhment thereof being derived from their authority alone."

Mr. Gerry objected to the phraſeology of this clauſe; it might ſeem to imply that all governments were inſtituted and intended for the benefit of the people, which was not true. Indeed moſt of the governments both of ancient and modern times were calculated on very different principles. They had chiefly originated in fraud or in force; and were deſigned for the purpoſe of oppreſſion and perſonal ambition. He wiſhed to have nothing go out from this body as a maxim which was falſe in fact, or which was not clear in its conſtruction. He moved to alter the clauſe, by inſerting the words "of right." This motion was negatived.

Mr. Tucker objected to any amendments being made to the preamble of the Conſtitution. This he ſaid, was no part of the Conſtitution, and the object was only to amend the Conſtitution: The preamble was no more a ſubject of amendment than the letter of the Preſident annexed to the Conſtitution

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) in anſwer to Mr. Tucker, ſhewed that this amendment had been recommended by three ſtates; and that it was proper it ſhould be made

Mr. Tucker replied that he was not oppoſed to the principle, but thought this was an improper place to expreſs it; it could be inſerted with propriety in a bill of rights, if one ſhould be agreed on, and in that form be prefixed to the Conſtitution, but the preamble was not the place for it.

Others objected to the whole clauſe as it was unneceſſary, ſince the words "We the people" contained in itſelf the principle of the amendment fully. Mr. Sherman obſerved that if the Conſtitution had been a grant from another power, it would be proper to expreſs this principle; but as the right expreſſed in the amendment was natural and inherent in the people, it is unneceſſary to give any reaſons or any ground on which they made their Conſtitution. It was the act of their own Sovereign will. It was alſo ſaid that it would injure the beauty of the preamble.

Mr. Madiſon contended for the amendment—He ſaw no difficulty in aſſociating the amendment with the preamble without injuring the propriety or ſenſe of the paragraph. Though it was indiſputable that the principle was on all hands acknowledged, and could itſelf derive no force from expreſſing, yet he thought it prudent to inſert it as it had been recommended by three reſpectable ſtates.

The queſtion on adopting the amendment being put, was carried in the affirmative.

Second amendment: From art. 1. ſect. 2. part. 3. ſtrike out all between the word "direct" and "until ſuch" and inſtead thereof inſert, "after the firſt enumeration, there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that the number of repreſentatives ſhall never be leſs than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and ſeventy-five, but each ſtate ſhall always have at leaſt one repreſentative."

Mr. Vining moved that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted in the paragraph, providing that when any one ſtate poſſeſſed forty-five thouſand inhabitants, it ſhould be entitled to two repreſentatives.

This was negatived without a diviſion.

(To be Continued in our next.)

PARIS, June 4.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Dauphin, died between twelve and one o'clock this morning, in the eighth year of his age, to the great grief of their moſt Chriſtian Majeſties and the royal family.

The Dauphin was in his eighth year; four of which he has been almoſt conſtantly afflicted with diſeaſes which baffled the art of the firſt Phyſicians, and have now terminated in his diſſolution. His Royal Highneſs's remains will be interred in the burying place of the Kings of France, in the church of Notre Dame in Paris. All the public places of amuſement are ſhut up, and will remain ſo 'till after his burial. The Duc de Normandie, the now only ſon of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, is a fine child about five years old, and bids fair to become in due time the King of France.

The preſent heir apparent of the crown of France, and Maria Thereſe Charlotte, born December 19, 1788 are the only remaining children of their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties.

LONDON, May 16.

A GENTLEMAN died a few days ago at Salſbury, who weighed 36 ſtone 5 lb.—N. B. he had been 19 years an Alderman.

Letters are received in town, from on board the Alexander, that Lieut. Portland, his Majeſty's agent, with diſpatches from Commodore Phillips, of New-Holland, after a tedious and dangerous paſſage of 19 weeks to Batavia, was there obliged, after the loſs of 17 men, to ſink the Friendſhip, the crew of which veſſel he took on board the Alexander, and proceeded on his voyage to the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

The letters are dated from the Cape and St. Helena, the latter end of February, and are expected to arrive in town in a week or ten days.

The letters already received make mention of the great ferocity of the natives, and of their deſtroying every white man they can ſeize, whom they cut in pieces, burn their fleſh, and cover their aſhes with leaves.

June 3. Mr Pitt received laſt week a preſent of a moſt enormous turtle, weighing upwards of 500lb. not from any of the gentlemen intereſted in promoting the Slave Trade.

Yeſterday morning advices were received from Hamburgh, confirming the intelligence, that Admiral Wrangell has put to ſea from Carlſcroon, with thirty men of war, great part of which are line of battle ſhips, from 66 to 100 guns. The Admiral was proceeding up the Baltic, towards the coaſt of Finland, in order to make a cruiſe in ſuch a ſtation as to block up the port of Revel, and to prevent the ſquadron from Cronſtadt forming a junction with the Ruſſian fleet in the harbour of Copenhagen; in ſuch a caſe, one engagement may ſettle the fate of this year's campaign by ſea.

June 9. We are ſorry to inform our readers, that laſt night the beautiful edifice of the opera-houſe was burnt to the ground. We happened to be preſent when the fire burſt out, and muſt declare that we never ſaw any thing comparable to the rapidity with which it ſpread itſelf. It broke forth from the three domes of the roof, at one and the ſame inſtant, and in leſs than three minutes the whole building was an entire flame. There were neither water nor firemen to interrupt it progreſs, and in a quarter of an hour the whole was totally demoliſhed.

The flames ſpread to the adjoing houſes, ſeven of which were deſtroyed, and the fire reached to the entrance into Pall-mall, but did not go up the Haymarket

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence took his ſeat in the houſe of Lords.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York came down yeſterday to the houſe of Lords, to witneſs the ceremony of their Royal Brother taking his ſeat in Parliament.

The Duke of Clarence was dreſſed in his uniform as a Captain of the Navy.

The King of Sweden has at length releaſed all his ſtate priſoners, on condition, however, that they abſent themſelves a certain diſtance from the capital.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches where received from the Falkland Iſlands, which contain an account of four Spaniſh frigates having arrived there but to what place they were bound to, was kept a ſecret—they were to ſail from that place the 10th of laſt month.

A CURIOUS EXHIBITION.

At three o'clock on Wedneſday morning the city was frightened from her propriety—

A party of Chriſtian bucks had been making merry with Lord George Gordon, by quaffing the blood of the grape, and reſolving to cloſe the ſcene in ſtyle; on departing from Newgate, they took poſſeſſion of a cart—

In this humble machine the elevated heroes proceeded down *Ludgate hill*, and along *Fleet-ſtreet*, dancing, capering and huzzaing like *Theſpis* and his theatrical crew of old.

Among the characters of the farce, no leſs a perſonage than a *ſenator*, and ſon to a *partrician*, appeared a *protagoniſt*; and to do him juſtice, *Garrick* in *Lethe* never acted the *drunken man* in a more lively vein of humour, or vivacious diſplay of inebriated nature.

The ſpectators were numerous, and the applauſe unbounded till the moving theatre reached *Temple-bar*, where the mob taking offence, the inoffending actors were ſeverely pelted.

June 10. The King's appearance in the houſe of Lords on Tueſday laſt gave the moſt happy and poſitive aſſurances of his perfect renovation of health. He not only talked with the Duke of Montague in the coach with unuſual ſpirits, but walked to and from the robing-chamber to the throne with a firmneſs of ſtep, which gave the higheſt indications of health.

On Monday evening, one of the equerries of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland arrived in town, with the melancholy intelligence, that the Marquis of Buckingham had been ſeized with a violent putrid fever and ſore throat, and that, when the equerry left Dublin on Sunday laſt, his Excellency was ſuppoſed to be in ſuch danger, that very ſmall hopes were entertained of his life. It is ſuppoſed, that this unhappy circumſtance was occaſioned by his Excellency having been bled after the late fall he had from his horſe at a review, when it is apprehended he had ſome ſlight ſymptoms of the above diſorder upon him, and when, by the Phyſician's direction he loſt 16 ounces of blood.

The circumſtance of the Prince de Conde's meeting an officer of his regiment in the field, we are happy to have in our power to relate in all its circumſtances, ſince it ſhews, that when a Prince of the blood is in queſtion, the point of honour in France is not purſued to ſuch a length as in other caſes. The Prince, in a violent paſſion, gave the officer a blow; the other ſold out; but with his commiſſion he did not quit the niceſt ſenſe of feelings wounded; he followed Conde every where; and on all occaſions, public or private, was conſtantly before his ſight. The other took the alarm, apprehending that he meant to aſſaſſinate him.—He accordingly aſked him, what were his wiſhes, and what his intentions?—He had to claim a reparation of his injured honour—"I will give it to you," ſaid the Prince; "follow me." The ſwords were drawn and meaſured; the officer toughed the point of that of his adverſary, and inſtantly dropped his own. "My Prince," ſaid he, "you have condeſcended to fight me; it is enough—I am ſatisfied—The blow you gave me no longer rankles in my heart—it is fully expiated."

He was immediately received again into the regiment, and under the auſpices of the Prince, met with a very rapid promotion.

It is needleſs to remark, that, under ſuch circumſtances in a common caſe, the death of one of the parties muſt inevitably have enſued.

June 15. The Duke of Normandy has been declared Dauphin by the King of France.

The Court of Denmark has received the anſwer of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in reſpect to the mediation of our Court, and that of Pruſſia, to prevent the Danes from acting hoſtilely towards Sweden. The anſwer is ſaid to be, "that her Majeſty conſiders Denmark to be bound by every principal of honour, to ſupport its treaty with Ruſſia, that ſhe has a full right to rely on its being fulfilled with alacrity, and that Denmark ſhould furniſh the aſſiſtance agreed upon between the two powers, particularly the ſuccours by ſea as no juſt reaſon had, or could be aſſigned for a breach of faith and promiſe."

June 16. On the 12th of May, Marſhal Laudohn appeared at the head of the Imperial army in Croatia.

Next day he ſent a letter to the Turkiſh Pachas and Commandants, propoſing a milder treatment of priſoners on both ſides, and eſpecially that the Auſtrian priſoners ſhould not be mutilated, as he muſt make uſe of reprifals.—But the Turks will not pay any regard to his propoſals.

A letter from Ancona mentions, that the Ruſſian fleet has deſtroyed the firſt diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet, near the port of Warna.

Diſpatches are received from Sir Robert Ainſlie, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, which confirm the accounts, that the Sublime Porte, under the new Sultan, is preparing to proſecute the war againſt Ruſſia and her ally with the utmoſt vigor; but that they are endeavouring to cultivate the beſt underſtanding with all the other Chriſtian powers.

ST. JOHN, (N. B.) July 14.

THIS afternoon arrived the ſchooner Annabella, Captain M'Koun, from Quebeck. By her we learn that the inhabitants are likely to be in great diſtreſs for want of bread, if not ſpeedily relieved from other parts.

The Kentiſh Gazette ſays, that a party of the military corps of artificers, at Woolwich, is to embark for New-Brunſwick, in North-America, to be employed in raiſing ſome new works and repairing the old ones.

July 18. On Tueſday the 14th inſt. arrived at Halifax his Majeſty's ſhip Acteon, commanded by Lieut. Hanwell, in 39 days from Cork, with the 21ſt regiment on board, deſtined to relieve the 42d regiment, now lying at Sydney, for which place the Acteon ſails as ſoon as the troops have been landed and properly refreſhed.

The Acteon ſailed in company with the Chicheſter, which ſhe left on the 12th inſt. The Chicheſter has on board the 20th regiment, deſtined to relieve the 37th, now in that garriſon.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Aug. 8.

A LETTER from Bengal has the following curious particulars:—'At Oude, near Fyzabad, in the province of Bengal, is a tomb of Seth, (Adam's third ſon) twelve feet long.

"Sujah Dowlah's father repaired the tomb, and of Job's adjoining it. Not more than a mile from thoſe tombs, is a fragment of Noah's ark. Perhaps by examining the wood, whether of Sak or Teke, it might be aſcertained whereabouts it was built, or diſcover a timber for ſhip building, more durable than either of theſe.

BOSTON, Auguſt 11.

BY a veſſel arrived at Bedford from the Streights of Bell-Iſle, we hear, that the whaling veſſels there had got about 50 barrels of oil each, and bone anſwerable

A late Engliſh paper mentions that Mr. Richard Fold, of Birmingham, has very lately preſented to the Society of Arts, an Eſſay, in which he points out a method, demonſtrated by a variety of ſucceſsful experiments, that horſes may be innoculated for the ſtrangles, with the ſame certainty of ſucceſs that the human ſpecies are for the ſmall pox

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 20.

THE weather laſt week, in this city, continued to be extremely hot until Sunday midnight, after a thunder ſquall. The change which then took place was very ſudden and unhealthy.

Upwards of twenty perſons fell unhappy victims to the heat of laſt week; and it is ſaid, that as many of them died by over labouring as by drinking cold water. Raw rum has been found exceedingly pernicious in this extreme heat;—a man who was ſeen intoxicated but a few moments before, ſuddenly fell on one of thoſe days—and the cry was—"Poor fellow! he has certainly drank too much cold water!" Cold water has however been inſtantaneouſly fatal in ſeveral inſtances.

Auguſt 21. The Preſident of the United States, has been pleaſed to nominate

Arthur St Clair, Eſq; to be Governor of the Weſtern Territory.

Wiathrop Sargeant, to be Secretary, and

Samuel Holden Parſons, John Cleves Symmes, and William Barton, to be Judges. Alſo,

Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq; as one of the Commiſſioners to be employed to negociate a treaty with the ſouthern Indians.

Ebenezer Tucker, to be Surveyor of Little Egg-Harbour, in the State of New-Jersey, and

William Gibb, to be Collector of the port of Folly Landing, in the State of Virginia—The Senate of the United States taking the said nomination into consideration, did advise and consent thereto.

Among the number of interesting discoveries which have been lately communicated to the public, is the following, which is likely to prove not less useful than it is curious.

It consists of different chemical mixtures (into the composition of which ice in no form enters) by means of which, water or other liquors may be frozen, and the usual phænomena attending natural frost produced at any time of the year in the hottest parts of the world.

The following is one of them, which, although it be the least powerful, is nevertheless sufficient for the purpose above-mentioned: Mix by degrees, agitating them well together in a convenient glass, or glazed earthen vessel, equal quantities by weight of strong oil of vitrol and water; cool this mixture, (which will be very hot) to the temperature of the air; to sixteen parts of this liquor thus thoroughly mixed and cooled, add twenty-one parts (each by weight) of Glauber's salt, perfectly dry and transparent, freshly reduced to very fine powder, stirring the mixture that the salt may dissolve as soon as possible.

It is necessary that Glauber's salt for this purpose be kept unexposed to the air, otherwise it will be converted into a white powder, in which state it is unfit for this use.

This has been the hottest weather known in this country for many years; several shop-keepers have shut up their shops and retired to the country for a few days, in order to save their lives. Deaths are numerous, and it is melancholy to observe, that children in particular are dying so fast at Philadelphia, that no parent can be a moment happy there during the months of July and August; sixteen infants were buried there on the first Sunday in July. The thermometer stood at 96 for several days.

August 25. On Wednesday last, seven women and two men of New-Jersey, were drowned at Sandy Hook. The women went in to bathe, when they imprudently crossed to a sand-back, at a little distance from the shore; the tide, then flowing, soon surrounded them, which prevented their getting back. The screams of the women were heard by those on the shore, and immediately several men went off in a boat to their relief; but, on account of the sand, could not get nigh enough to give them any assistance. Two of the men (one of whom had a wife and two daughters, and the other a sister, on the bank) swam to them, to endeavour to bring them off, one by one: But, when they got there, all the women caught hold of them, which so entangled them that they all perished together. Five of the bodies have since been found.

By a gentleman who arrived in Albany, a few days ago, from the county of Ontario, in the Genisee country (the territory lately ceded by this state to the commonwealth of Massachusetts) we are informed, that four days before he left that country Col Brandt, from Niagara, at the head of between 16 and 1800 of the principal Sachems and other Indians of the Six Nations, had arrived at Conadoque, the seat of Oliver Phelps, Esq; on a visit of friendship, at the same time to receive the money due to them for the lands sold to the company of Messrs. Gorham and Phelps—That they were met by Mr. Phelps and the principal inhabitants of Conadoque, four miles from that place, and conducted into town. That they were highly gratified with the treatment they received, and with the manner in which they had disposed of their lands.——The gentleman further informs, that they are now about 3000 inhabitants in the above country, and that the land is of a good quality.

The extreme heat of the weather affecting the feelings of every one, and being the common topic of conversation, it may serve to gratify the public curiosity, by inserting the following account of the elevation of the mercury, in a Thermometer accurately granted according to Farenheit's scale.

On the 7th instant the Mercury stood at 80 at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the 8th ditto	80 ditto.
9th ditto	82 ditto.
10th ditto	84 ditto.
11th ditto	85 ditto.
12th ditto	85 ditto.
13th ditto	83 ditto.
14th ditto	88 ditto.
15th ditto	85 ditto.
16th ditto	84 ditto.

N. B. The situation of the thermometer is, in the open air, not influenced either by the direct or reflected rays of the sun.

HARTFORD, August 17.

SUNDAY evening the 9th inst. a barn belonging to Mr. Nehemiah Lewis, of Goshen, containing a quantity of hay and grain, was set on fire by lightning and consumed—His dwelling house which stood about four rods from the barn, was with difficulty preserved from the flames.

Last Friday afternoon about 6 o'clock a barn owned by Mr. Elisha Mix, of this town, containing 20 tons of hay and about 130 bushels of rye and oats, was set on fire by lightning and consumed—together with a cow-house, cyder mill house and mill, which were adjoining.

The same afternoon the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Talcott, of Windsor, was struck with lightning and considerably damaged—Several of the family were thrown down by the shock, but soon recovered.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

ON Friday last the President of the United States was pleased to nominate Cyrus Griffin and David Humphreys, Esquires, to be Commissioners for negociating a Treaty with the Southern Indians, in addition to Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; appointed for that purpose on Thursday last.—And the Senate of the United States, taking the same into consideration, have been pleased to advise and consent thereto.

WINCHESTER, July 29.

A GENTLEMAN from Georgia has favoured us with an extract from the King of Spain's Proclamation for settling his new territory on the Mississippi and Masure, which is as follows:

"He gives to each family, consisting of four children, four hundred acres of land, four cows and a bull, four ewes and a ram, four sows and a boar, one mare with harness complete, a stud horse for every ten mares in the settlement, 24 hens and 2 cocks, a net or seine with a boat for fishing, to every ten families, with a proviso, that if any should prove idle or neglect agriculture, this part of the fishing devolves to the other nine industrious; they are also to have a lot in town, with two hundred choice plants and the same number of plantation plants, which are to be drawn for by lots; they are to be exempt from all duty for ten years, as well minerals as lead; they are to be supplied with all kinds of farming utensils, with provisions for one year from their arrival with their expences paid by the King from their respective abodes to their appointed destination, with liberty of conscience and their chooling their own clergy, and to swear never to lift arms against the interest of the crown of Spain, but privileged to enact their own laws for their own government."

PETERSBURG, August 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Scotland, to his friend in this town, dated Saltcoat, April 10, 1789.

A WOMAN lately died in Dalry, who had been with child upwards of 34 years. She was opened, and a male child was taken from her in all its shapes. She was upwards of 60 years old when she died.—However strange and improbable this relation may seem, you may affirm it for a real fact, as it can be sufficiently proved by creditable persons who knew her many years, and by a midwife who attended her about 34 years ago, when she was first taken in labour."

RICHMOND, Sept. 3.

PERHAPS there is no people upon earth better disposed to obey the laws than the citizens of the United States: They reason justly upon the subject—conceiving that the laws framed by those whom they depute for that purpose are their own free act and deed—and that violating the rules they themselves have adopted, is absurd, dangerous, and pregnant with mischief, confusion, and ruin; but nevertheless, possessing the passions, prejudices, and weaknesses, incident to human nature—they see the propriety of appointing guardians and executors of those laws—every man, therefore, who feels the force of those obligations which should actuate good citizens, will not only chearfully submit to every salutary regulation, but will also consider himself bound to aid the officers of government in the discharge of their duty.

The following is an account of the elevation of the Mercury in a Thermometer accurately graduated according to Farenheit's scale, in this city.

	8 o'clock	3 o'clock		8 o'clock	3 o'clock.
Aug. 11.	81	91	*Aug.* 22.	76½	79.
12.	86	93	23.	73	74.
13.	86	94	24.	70	72.
14.	87	95	25.	77	83.
15.	86	93½	26.	81	83.
16.	85	92	27.	84	83.
17.	76	80	28.	75	74.
18.	69½	77	29.	70½	73½.
19.	67	77	30.	73½	77.
20.	73	80	31.	62	65.
21.	78	81			

On Tuesday last the following criminals were tried at the District Court held in this city, viz.——John Woodram from Goochland, was indicted and tried for horse-stealing, and found guilty;—but the jury unanimously recommended him to the Court, as a proper object of mercy.

Hugh Shavers, a free black man, was also tried for breaking open a lumber-house of Mr. Patton, merchant in this city, and stealing thereout 3 barrels of flour, and found guilty.

Ann Trayler from Chesterfield, for the supposed murder of her bastard child, was discharged by the grand jury.

Extract of a letter from George-Town Potowmock dated August 12.

"Last Wednesday and Thursday the weather being uncommonly hot, Mr. ——, a native of Scotland, mate on board the brig Patowmack, a young man of reputable family and good character, unfortunately lost his life, by taking two large a draught of cold water.—An indented servant of Richard Thompson, Esq; shared the same fate. These melancholy accidents it is hoped will be a warning to every person, particularly to the laborious part of men, who, unmindful of the danger, fall a sacrifice to their own imprudence."

On the 15th ult. was married in Philadelphia, Mr. EBENEZER STOTT, merchant of Petersburg in this state, to the amiable and accomplished Miss ELIZA PHILE, daughter of FREDERICK PHILE, Esq; Naval-Officer for the port of said city.

"*Lord! now lettest thou thy Servant depart in Peace.*

On Tuesday afternoon, at her seat, near Fredericksburg, departed this life, in a very advanced age, Mrs. WASHINGTON, the mother of our beloved PRESIDENT. This venerable lady lived to experience the exquisite and singular felicity of seeing her ILLUSTRIOUS SON and PUPIL raised to the highest honours which a grateful people could bestow upon the darling object of their confidence and their affection.

**** The Journals of the Protestant Episcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the respective parishes by the Printer hereof.*

†‡† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for sale. Inquire of the Printer.*

NORFOLK, August 20, 1789.

THE subscribers take the liberty of informing the public, that they have established a PRINTING OFFICE at Norfolk—and in order to carry on the business to effect, and to the satisfaction of those who may vouchsafe to employ them, they beg leave to solicit the patronage and encouragement of those enlightened characters who would wish to circulate diffusively through this extensive dominion, those benefits and advantages which are ever derived from the liberal support of a Press founded upon principles of independent impartiality, and conducted with a steady attention to the public weal, and the instruction and amusement of its friends. With these views and intentions impressed on their minds, they are emboldened to offer their services to their fellow-citizens, but more particularly to those of the flourishing towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth—whose present commercial importance brightened by the fair prospect of their future growing wealth, and the distinguished rank they will take ere long in the great towns of the Union, render it peculiarly necessary that a succession to the late Mr. M'Lean should forthwith be appointed; and they are, at the same time, prone to hope, that if a long experience in their profession, an unwearied diligence and attention to business, added to as moderate a compensation for their labors as can reasonably be expected, shall be permitted to operate as a favourable introduction to the notice of the public, they will be able at least to equal the expectations and wishes of those who may be desirous of promoting their undertaking.

WILLIAM PRENTIS.
DANIEL BAXTER.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST, made to the subscribers by the late Gen. Thomas Nelson, will be sold at Hanover courthouse, on Thursday the first day of October,

ALL THAT

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on Pamunkey river,
In the county of Hanover, known by the name of

BULLFIELD.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscribers, and to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun. } *Trustees.*

YORK, August 20, 1789.

To be Sold,

On the 21st day of September next, in YORK,

ALL THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

NEGROES, STOCK, AND A

CHARIOT & HORSES

that belonged to the late General Thomas Nelson.

There will also be sold on the 5th day of October next, in Hanover,

ALL THE NEGROES,

STOCK, & PLANTATION UTENSILS,

That were the property of the late General THOMAS NELSON.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bond with security to be approved of by the subscriber. WILLIAM NELSON, jun Ex'or.

YORK, August 9, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 4, 1789.

COMMITTED to this jail two Runaway negroes a man and woman; they formerly belonged to Col Samuel Griffin, and were sold at Richmond, and have been run away about twelve months. The man's name is BRADDOCK, and the woman's name MILLY; was sold to Mr. Carneil of Red Sone, BRADDOCK says he was sold to General Wilkinson of Kentuckey, their owners are desired to come prove their property pay charges and take them away.

JOHN CRUMP, jailor.

POET's CORNER.

The BACHELOR'S DELIBERATION.
Imitated from the SOLILOQUY *of* HAMLET.
To be, &c.

MY anxious mind is torn with doubtful ſtrife,
While hopes and fears alternate vex my life.
Whether twere beſt to act the ſtoics part
And bar fond love all entrance to the heart:
Or with ſome fair, in wedlock's ſacred bands,
Our heart unite, join our willing hands:
Happy a-while, the pleaſing ſcene may ſeem,
But will not Time evince 'tis but a dream?
The dread of what ſucceeds, ſuſpends our fate,
Leſt venturing raſhly, we repent too late.
Who wou'd a taſte of celibacy chuſe?
And the ſweet joys of intercourſe refuſe?
Suſtain th' unnumber'd jeers and taunts of wit,
Or to a ſad unſocial life ſubmit?
When he himſelf might calm each throbbing pain,
And charm all ills, with Hymen's golden chain;
Who would in ſingle ſheets groan out the night,
Stranger alike to reſt and ſoft delight?
But that the mind ſome future ills deplore,
And make us fear to tread th' advent'rous ſhore,
Where ſolemn death alone can give releaſe,
From troubles free us, and reſtore our peace.
This rather makes us bear the plagues we know,
Than raſhly venture on new ſcenes of woe,
Reflection thus, makes cowards of us all,
And dread of cares unſeen, our minds appall.
Changes and diſcord, jealouſy and ſtrife,
Ills which all center in the name of wife:
Theſe to avoid, a ſingle life we chuſe,
By prudence urg'd to ſhun the marriage nooſe.

ALEXIS.

ANSWER *to the* BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY,
By a young LADY.

YOU tell us with a ſerious air,
What we without a ſigh can hear;
You ſay your ſex no longer deign,
To pay their vows at Hymen's fane;
E'en let them take their final leave,
For little cauſe have we to grieve;
What does our ſex by marriage gain?
A plenteous ſhare of care and pain.
Soon as we give our hand away,
And utter that dread word *obey*,
Fair freedom inſtant takes its flight;
We bid adieu to each delight:
For, tho' we chance to wed a fool,
As huſband he'll expect to rule;
Will think he's ſenſe enough to guide;
For all men have their ſhare of pride.—
Good nature and good ſenſe are ſeen,
But ſeldom to unite in man;
The nymph then who love's lottery tries,
Stands a poor chance——to gain a prize,
The beſt, when got, alas, how ſmall!
Though for that prize we hazard all.

An ACT *to eſtabliſh an* EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *to be denominated the* DEPATMENT *of* WAR.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That there ſhall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of war; and that there ſhall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the department of war, who ſhall perform and execute ſuch duties as ſhall from time to time be enjoined on, or entruſted to him by the Preſident of the United States, agreeable to the Conſtitution, relative to military commiſſions or to the land or naval forces, ſhips or warlike ſtores of the United States or to ſuch other matters reſpecting military or naval affairs, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall aſſign to the ſaid department, or relative to the granting of lands to perſons entitled thereto, for military ſervices rendered to the United States, or relative to Indian affairs: AND FURTHERMORE, That the ſaid principal officer ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the ſaid department in ſuch manner, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall from time to time order or inſtruct.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be in the ſaid department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the ſaid principal officer, to be employed therein as he ſhall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk in the department of war, and who, whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed from office by the Preſident of the United States, or in any other caſe of vacancy, ſhall, during ſuch vacancy, have the charge, and cuſtody of all records, books, and papers, appertaining to the ſaid department.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid principal officer, and every other perſon to be appointed or employed in the ſaid department, ſhall, before he enters on the execution of this office or employment, take an oath or affirmation well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the department of war, to be appointed in conſequence of this act, ſhall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the cuſtody and charge of all records, books, and papers in the office of Secretary for the department of war, heretofore eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED, AUGUST 7, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Preſident of the United States.

An ACT *for the eſtabliſhing and ſupporting* LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, BUOYS, *and* PUBLIC-PIERS.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That all expences which ſhall accrue from and after the fifteenth day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, in the neceſſary ſupport, maintenance, and repairs of all light houſes, beacons, buoys, and public peirs erected, placed, or ſunk before the paſſing of this act, at the entrance of, or within any bay, inlet, harbour, or port of the United States, rendering the navigation thereof eaſy and ſafe, ſhall for be defrayed out of the Treaſury of the United States: PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That none of the ſaid expences ſhall continue to be ſo defrayed by the United States, after the expiration of one year from the day aforeſaid, unleſs ſuch light houſes, beacons, buoys, and public peirs, ſhall in the mean time be ceded to, and veſted in the United States by the State or States reſpectively in which the ſame may be, together with the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, and together with the juriſdiction of the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That a light houſe ſhall be erected near the entrance of Cheſapeake Bay at ſuch place when ceded to the United States in manner aforeſaid, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall direct.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury to provide by contracts, which ſhall be approved by the Preſident of the United States, for building a light houſe near the entrance of Cheſapeake-Bay, and for rebuilding when neceſſary, and keeping in good repair, the light houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the ſeveral States, and for furniſhing the ſame with all neceſſary ſupplies, and alſo to agree for the ſalaries, wages, or hire of the perſon or perſons appointed by the Preſident, for the ſuperintendance and care of the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That all pilots in the bays, inlets, rivers, harbours, and ports of the United States, ſhall continue to be regulated in conformity with the exiſting laws of the States reſpectively wherein ſuch pilots may be, or ſuch laws as the States may reſpectivly hereafter enact for the purpoſe, until further legiſlative proviſion ſhall be made by Congreſs.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED, AUGUST 7, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Preſident of the United States.

NEWBURY-PORT, Auguſt 12.

Extract of a letter dated Marietta, June 26, 1789.

"THE firſt day of December, I arrived at the butiful point of Muſkingum. I cannot give you a better idea of the point, than to ſuppoſe you to be on Webſter's Point, near the bridge, in Salisbury facing the ſouth; where you will have a full proſpect of the Virginia ſhore: On the margin of the banks of which, are about twenty convenient dwelling-houſes. If you turn your eyes to the right hand, or to Amesbury ſide there ſtands Fort Harmer, on a beautiful elevated ſpot, The officers and ſoldiers equal in looks and dreſs to any Britiſh ſoldiers I ever ſaw. If you turn to the left, you have in ſight a fine Iſland, called Carr's Iſland, which is about three miles long. If you face full about to the north, there are the Stockades, built in a ſquare, containing about 36 houſes, two ſtories, all built with hewn plank—and all have brick chimnies and glaſs windows; adjoining the houſes are as beautiful gardens as ever I ſaw: Major Forest Sargeant has almoſt every thing foreign and domeſtic, growing in his garden: He has cotton-wool, and rice 6 or 8 inches high. A little to the eaſtward of the Stockade lies the corn-field, containing about 150 acres. And on this field are all the artificial works, you have ſo often heard of, as being on this ground; which are worth any body's pains almoſt to go any diſtance to ſee. What is called the Covered Way, extends from the waters of Muſkingum, near half a mile due eaſt, and then joins what is called the Elevated-Square, which is about ſix rods ſquare; and raiſed thirty feet above the ſurface of the adjoing ground. The Covered-Way is elevated about the ſame hight. Not far from this ſtands the Large-Mound, which is at leaſt forty-five feet high: And on it, even on the top, are trees three feet through. This mound is incloſed with a breaſt-work eight or ten feet high. There are ſeveral ſmaller mounds in ſight of the great one: And a number of forts, regularly built, and breaſt-work round the whole, containing three or four hundred acres of land.

Extract of a letter from Fort Harmer, dated June 19.

"I had the honour of addreſſing you from Wheeler when on my way with Mr. Ludlow to ſurvey the northern boundary of the Ohio Company's purchaſe.

I returned from the Scioto about ten days ago, and have the pleaſure of informing you, that the buſineſs was compleated without the loſs of a ſingle man—or even the ſight of an Indian, except a few Delawares on the river Muſkingum, who were very friendly. The line ſtrikes the Muſkingum about 100 miles from the mouth, and croſſes it in the ſpace of two miles, three time: The land from the ſouth line to that river, 30 miles, is a very broken and hilly country. The land on the Muſkingum very good—a level country all the way to Scioto abut ſixty miles—the greater part ſwampy.—The line ſtrikes the river Scioto about 160 miles from the mouth: The land on the river (except Kentuckey) the beſt in the world: The plains of Scioto are beautiful beyond deſcription; for my part I never beheld a country that pleaſed me ſo much: That, my friend, is the land that is capable of improvement, and on which a man can live as he pleaſes. It is out of my power to give you an exact deſcription of the land I paſſed over, at preſent; ſuffer me to aſſure you, that, on the river Scioto, will be the firſt and richeſt ſettlements in the Weſtern territory. Peace reigns, and all your friends are well. The corn, &c. look very fine, as well as all our gardens."

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, *by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.*

Cheſterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

Three Guineas Reward.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 1ſt inſt.

Three ſilver WATCHES

Names and Numbers as follows, viz.

One ſilver watch, makers name M. Ranſom, London, No 1111.
One do. do. makers name B. Rogers, London, no number that I recollect.
One do. do. makers name D. Kedden, London, No. 763.

I will give the above reward for the whole of the watches, or one guinea each, if brought ſingular, and five pounds reward on conviction of the thief. THOMAS. C. MORRIS.

N. B. All watch-makers are deſired to ſtop the above watches ſhould they come in their poſſeſſion

T. C. M.

Richmond, July 21, 1789.

☞ *The money in the funds, appropriated to the payment of the intereſt on Military Certificates, will be divided among the holders of thoſe Warrants for the Sixth years inter ſt, which ſhall be brought into the Treaſury to be regiſtered, between the date hereof, and the 28th day of September next, as the law directs.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury-Office, Auguſt 10, 1789.

MR. DONALD finding his health much impaired by the cloſe attention which he has been obliged to give to the buſineſs of Meſſrs. DONALD & BURTON, has come to a reſolution of giving up the entire direction of it in future to Mr. JAMES BROWN, for whoſe tranſactions (of what ever nature they may be) the houſe of DONALD & BURTON, of London, are, and will be reſponſible

RICHMOND, Auguſt 18, 1789.

☞ *JOURNEMEN Cabinet makers who are maſters of their trade, will meet with employment by applying to the ſubſcriber.*

HENRY MANN.

Who would be glad to purchaſe a few old hair mattraſſes. H. M.

Richmond, Auguſt 11, 1789.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, a bay HORSE about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, and a blemiſh in the left eye, he is ſuppoſed to be about ten years old. Appraiſed to 8 l. GEORGE BIDD.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY's,
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES,
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.
Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.